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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want  
to keep in touch with home. The best  
way to do this is to have the Journal  
mailed to you. Leave your order be-  
fore starting. We will change the ad-  
dress as often as you desire.

If the people of the Balkans at home  
ought with the same intense love of fighting  
that they exhibit in their Sunday brawls in  
this country over there is no summer  
day's joke.

It is unjust to criticize Judge Whallon  
because of the release of Griswold from the  
workhouse. The law has been fully com-  
plied with, and Judge Whallon had no op-  
tion but to order his release after fixing the  
bond at a high figure.

It is said to be Secretary Root's ambition  
to die at the head of the bar of New York.  
That is a worthy ambition, and a man cap-  
able of achieving it is wasting time by hold-  
ing office in Washington. Yet Mr. Root has  
made a record as secretary of war that any  
man might be proud of.

The indignation of the men who put up  
money on the prize fight with the abscond-  
ing bookmaker at the Denison House and  
declare their intention of holding the hotel  
responsible is highly edifying. Perhaps they  
are not aware that gambling is not recog-  
nized as a legal transaction in Indiana and  
that a man who loses money risked in that  
way has no legal recourse.

Two cool summers in succession have  
been a bit rough on the northern summer  
resort hotels, but there has been no serious  
complaint from the dwellers in cities. The  
weatherman has been working out "the  
greatest good to the greatest number," and  
if somebody has to get hurt in the process,  
it is not a matter of grief to know that it is  
the practical person that gave us so much  
the worst of it three or four years ago.

Each summer can note the increased  
tendency of the American people to indulge  
in more of the open air life, a tendency to  
be commended from every point of view.  
It was given a great boost by the bicycle  
fad a few years ago, but when the fad  
passed the love of the out-of-doors did not  
fade with it. The sun and the air are the  
great givers of life and health, the great  
promoters of wholesome sentiment and vigor-  
ous thought.

The Albany (N. Y.) judge who rejected  
state applications for naturalization papers  
on the ground that the persons asking for  
citizenship could not speak English set an  
example that other magistrates would do  
well to follow. "What a man!" says the  
country five years and is unable to talk  
our language, in my opinion he is not fit to  
be admitted to citizenship, and I will act  
accordingly," says this stern American. He  
is assuredly right.

While the world is still in doubt about  
the commercial practicability of the trans-  
oceanic wireless telegraph, the Pacific  
Wireless Company is establishing stations  
all along the Pacific coast up into Alaska,  
and is doing a commercial business without  
trouble. Indeed, it supplies a newspaper at  
Avalon, situated on an island off the coast  
of southern California, with a daily news  
service, which has been going on for ten  
months now without a break.

"It is better to know the lie of the land,"  
says Mr. Andrew Lang in his novel, "The  
Dismantlers." As every one knows, this  
clever writer has a good grasp on the Eng-  
lish language—but "the lie of the land," An-  
drew Lang, "not lie." He also talks about  
"observing hands," which is correct  
enough, but unnecessary when such good  
words as "reticent," "reclusive" or "sup-  
plicating" are within reach. Perhaps there  
is such a thing as having too wide a vocab-  
ulary and so seeming pedantic.

A strange result of the war between the  
United States and Spain is the erection of  
a monument to an American who died in  
the Philippines nearly three-quarters of a  
century ago. In 1821 three Hubbard brothers  
from Connecticut fitted out a ship and  
sailed for Manila, where they engaged in  
business. One of these, George W. Hub-  
bard, became United States consul general,  
the first ever appointed there, and died at  
Manila in 1831. The other brothers returned  
to the United States and forwarded a mar-  
ble monument to be placed over the grave  
of the dead consul, but the Spanish friars  
objected on religious grounds and the mon-

ument was not erected. For more than sev-  
enty years it has lain in the back yard of  
the Home-Kong and Shanghai Bank at Ma-  
nila, where it was recently found by Colonel  
H. W. Hubbard, chief of artillery in the  
Philippines and a nephew of the dead man.  
Governor Taft has ordered it to be erected  
in front of the old American consulate and  
to name the plaza there Hubbard plaza. In  
a sense the monument will typify the de-  
cadence of Spanish Catholic power in the  
Philippines and the westward course of  
civilization.

PRIZE FIGHTING AND GAMBLING.

Two theories may be put forward to ac-  
count for the deep and absorbing interest  
felt by a very large element of the civilized  
community in the outcome of a prize fight.  
One, which has many supporters, is that  
the polish and restraints of civilization  
have not destroyed the liking of men for  
contests of physical strength, and that  
though the majority are not inclined to  
engage in such contests themselves, they  
feel a deep delight in such bouts between  
other men. This is to acknowledge that  
the refinements and education of modern  
life are something of a veneer; that they  
do not go deep enough, at least, to destroy  
the instincts of barbarism inherited from  
primitive ancestors. Such an acknowl-  
edgment is not necessarily to the discredit  
of the modern man, nor, placed on such  
ground, can severe criticism be made of his  
fancy for pugilism. Deprived entirely of  
this inherent love for a fight, man would  
be but a poor creature mentally and moral-  
ly. In his own case the twentieth cen-  
tury man, for the most part, manifests  
this instinct and accompanying energy in  
his struggles for place and power and  
wealth, or in the effort to obtain whatever  
worldly prize seems most desirable to his  
particular taste. He has no desire to pum-  
el his fellow-man unless it be incidentally  
and under special provocation. But his  
love of a fight for the primitive physical  
side is unquenchable. The most sedate of  
men will watch a dog fight with secret joy,  
and a pummeling "scrap" between two  
"hunks," ruffians in a sudden rage with still  
greater satisfaction. Therefore, with such  
inherent tastes it is nothing remarkable  
that he should be interested in a fight be-  
tween a Jeffries and a Corbett—men who  
have reached the perfection of physical de-  
velopment and the highest athletic skill.  
Nor is the fact that such a fight is a more  
or less brutal exhibition necessarily a re-  
flection on his taste. Aesthetic sympathies  
are out of place where two men of small  
mentality and big muscles are willing to  
take the chances of being pounded to a  
Jelly for the chance of a money prize, and  
there is no call for a display of the finer  
feelings of the public in regard to them.  
On the whole, if a prize fight were a fight  
and nothing more, it would be far less ob-  
jectionable than the fastidious consider it.

In spite, however, of the wholly human  
and not inexcusable interest in a fight as  
such, there is reason to believe that the  
second element of interest involved in it is  
the one that keeps the crowds down town  
at night in all the cities of the country  
watching bulletin boards and waiting for  
news of the fight; that keeps hot the tele-  
phone wires connected with news centers  
and causes a demand for midnight edi-  
tions of newspapers. This is the gambling  
interest. A prize fight affords an oppor-  
tunity for betting which is carried to its  
limit. Gambling in these days is a mania  
so widespread that it may be said without  
great exaggeration that everybody gam-  
bles. Its grasp reaches from the social  
card club to the stock exchange and covers  
pretty much everything between, besides  
including the fringes of society, where the  
slot machine, the "wheel of fortune,"  
"craps" and kindred opportunities for  
small hazards reign supreme. How many  
of these classes were represented among  
the bettors on the Jeffries-Corbett fight  
not even the bookmakers can say. Probably  
ladies of the card clubs are not included,  
but it is safe to assert that among those  
who risked their money were not a few of  
our "best citizens." It may be said that  
it was their own affair if they chose to  
take chances, which is true enough in a  
sense. Certainly no one cares whether they  
lose or win. It is the example they set that  
is the evil, and from the results of this they  
cannot escape. All these good citizens  
know that gambling is an evil, and that  
a prize fight affords a glaring illustration  
of popular tendencies in that line. They  
know that the taste for gambling, even in  
the comparatively innocuous form of bet-  
ting on the outcome of any given competi-  
tion, undermines business principles, leads  
youth astray (even schoolboys bet on the  
Jeffries-Corbett fight), and speaks ill for  
the integrity of the rising generation. It is not  
an evil that cannot be remedied, but it is  
time people of influence, people whose ex-  
ample counts, should make a beginning  
toward reform instead of figuring as chief  
sinners.

FLOWER CULTURE.

The cultivation of flowers as a distinct  
occupation and commercial enterprise has  
grown to be a very large business in this  
country. Of the great number of private  
greenhouses, many of them costing large  
sums to establish and maintain, no reports  
are made, but some statistics are accessible  
regarding those which are conducted pur-  
ely for business purposes. The business is  
one of comparatively modern growth in  
this country. Cut flowers and decorative  
plants are a luxury, and the demand for  
them only comes with accumulated wealth.  
Our grandmothers were content with wild  
flowers and those which could be produced  
in the open. Prior to 1830 floriculture as a  
business was not known in the United  
States. There are persons living in Indian-  
apolis old enough to remember when there  
was only one greenhouse in the city, and  
that a small one. Now there are about forty  
conducted for commercial purposes, besides  
a large number of private ones. Here, as  
elsewhere throughout the country, the de-  
mand for cut flowers and decorative plants  
has grown from the beginning and has  
more than kept pace with the increase in  
wealth and population. The latest statistics  
available show that the wholesale value of  
floricultural products in the United States  
is nearly \$20,000,000 a year and the retail  
value, as sold on private orders or in flower  
stores, is nearly a hundred per cent. greater.  
The annual income from cut flowers  
is estimated at \$15,000,000 to \$15,000,000,  
the most popular flowers being in the order  
roses, carnations, violets and cypripediums.  
For the floral world, like everything else,  
is ruled by fashion. Everybody has  
read of the tulip mania which prevailed in  
Holland in the seventeenth century. Hol-  
land has always been the headquarters of  
bulb culture, and during the prevalence of

the tulip craze in 1636 and 1637 tulip bulbs  
sold for enormous sums. They were specu-  
lated in like railway shares, the ownership  
of a single bulb being sometimes divided  
among several persons. They were bought  
and sold on future delivery, and men went  
wild over new varieties. The craze never  
extended beyond Holland, and one who  
looks at the gaudily colored but rather  
coarse flower now wonders that the most  
hard-headed and prosaic people in the world  
could ever have gone wild over it. It was  
the fashion. Twenty or thirty years ago  
the camellia was the most fashionable  
flower in this country, at least in the East,  
where it is most successfully grown, and  
it deserved its popularity, for it is stately,  
beautiful and refined. The demand for or-  
chids has grown everywhere, but a serious  
drawback to their culture is the capital re-  
quired in the original investment and the  
fact that when the crop is a failure it can-  
not be replaced easily by another. Their  
growing also requires experts and high-  
priced skilled labor. The demand for  
orchids, like that for paintings and other  
costly luxuries, only comes with wealth.  
It is too costly a taste to be indulged by  
people of ordinary means. Thousands of  
dollars have been paid for a single orchid,  
and a few years ago a collection was sold  
in England for \$70,000. The average Indian-  
ian with that amount of available cash  
would rather invest it in real estate. Re-  
tailers say that one reason for the high  
price of cut flowers is the cost of putting  
them on the market and their perishable  
character. The census of 1900 reports 6,159  
florists' establishments or flower and plant  
farms, besides several thousand truck gar-  
dens where flowers were grown as a sub-  
sidiary crop. The total investment in the  
flower business in land, buildings and other  
improvements was \$50,768,471, and the total  
annual product \$18,422,522. This was the  
wholesale value, and the retail value was at  
least \$30,000,000. This large investment of  
capital, employing many thousands of per-  
sons, is made in a business which, while  
from one point of view it is commercial and  
utilitarian, is also distinctly esthetic. Flow-  
ers are the greatest benefactors in the  
world, for they confer pleasure unceasing-  
ly and ungrudgingly, without asking any-  
thing in return. There is not a function in  
life to which they do not give the finishing  
touch. They lighten up the sick room and  
the hotel, and lend added beauty to the  
palace. No wedding is complete without  
them, and they mitigate the grief at funerals.  
They magnify the beauty of the most  
beautiful woman, they relieve the hardness  
of the business man who wears them in his  
button-hole to remind him of home, and the  
workman sticks one in his hat in token  
that he, too, has an eye for the beautiful.  
"Flowers," said a great preacher, "are the  
sweetest things God ever made and forgot  
to put souls into." The world owes thanks  
to those that cultivate them, for while they  
work for money they also strive after the  
most beautiful effects, and in earning their  
own livelihood they scatter sunshine and  
pleasure in the lives of others. If he who  
makes two blades of grass to grow where  
only one grew before is a public benefactor,  
the man who develops a new carnation or  
produces a new rose is a friend of humanity.

MOTIVES IN POLITICS.

The recent death of a prominent poli-  
tician of Michigan draws the comment from  
a Detroit paper that he "played the game  
of politics for the sheer love of the sport,  
much as other men play whist or chess or  
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DIRTY MONEY.

When Congress undertakes currency leg-  
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Strong in fiber, good as gold, the banks  
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ize, and thus the same old bills are paid out  
over and over again until they are positi-  
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TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

A great gathering of dressmakers is to  
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Linda R. Wade, promoter—or promotes-  
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the trade an up-to-date dressmaker must  
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Whenever a man-person has the temerity  
to con the itemized dressmaker's bill tossed  
over to him by his wife or daughter in the  
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dressmaker in question does not know full  
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buttons enough to fit out a public school,  
linings that would suffice to build a tent,  
laces and ribbons and thread by the mile  
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per cent. above the prices at the dry goods  
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be able to tell Mrs. A. flatly that the thing  
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figure of \$15.

Whatever the main purpose of the associa-  
tion may be, it is sincerely to be hoped  
that no new "tricks of the trade" will be  
discovered or developed. The old ones are  
sufficiently numerous and expensive.

ONE EFFECT OF A CORNER.

The most serious result of the cotton  
corner does not lie in the closing of the  
mills both at home and abroad, though  
that is serious enough, but rather in the  
striking lesson that is being given England  
and Europe of their dependence on the  
American crop and the dangerous position  
in which this dependence places them, with  
the ultimate result of redoubling the efforts  
to find new sources of supply. So long as  
they could have a sufficient supply at fair-  
ly reasonable prices this dependence did not  
gall them much, but since there has been a  
prolonged disturbance of the market that  
has closed nearly all the Lancashire mills  
and crippled the textile industries of France  
and Germany, there has come an active  
revival of the efforts to grow acceptable  
cotton elsewhere.

The British have been experimenting for  
a number of years, in view of the steady in-  
crease in the price of American cotton, but  
though they have produced a fair quality  
of cotton in India and Egypt, the quantity  
has not thus far been alarming and the  
growth all along the Atlantic coast in the  
South. They have succeeded in growing one,  
and sometimes two crops from Sea  
Island seed, but thereafter the quality has  
fallen back to the old grade. Now, how-  
ever, the English are pushing careful

periments in the Sudan and Rhodesia,  
and it is claimed that Rhodesian cotton  
particularly is fully up to the standard.  
Active preparations are making for the  
cultivation of a greatly enlarged area in  
Rhodesia. At the same time the Germans  
are clamoring loudly for the extension of  
the cotton area in German East Africa,  
and this will doubtless be done.

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the ultimate result of redoubling the efforts  
to find new sources of supply. So long as  
they could have a sufficient supply at fair-  
ly reasonable prices this dependence did not  
gall them much, but since there has been a  
prolonged disturbance of the market that  
has closed nearly all the Lancashire mills  
and crippled the textile industries of France  
and Germany, there has come an active  
revival of the efforts to grow acceptable  
cotton elsewhere.

The British have been experimenting for  
a number of years, in view of the steady in-  
crease in the price of American cotton, but  
though they have produced a fair quality  
of cotton in India and Egypt, the quantity  
has not thus far been alarming and the  
growth all along the Atlantic coast in the  
South. They have succeeded in growing one,  
and sometimes two crops from Sea  
Island seed, but thereafter the quality has  
fallen back to the old grade. Now, how-  
ever, the English are pushing careful

It is something to know that a wrong from  
which renders long have suffered has at  
last been legally recognized. The offensive  
cinch leotard is not often mentioned in  
polite society, but this has not prevented  
it from causing a great deal of misery to  
that very society, and the chance, at last,  
of being able to hold somebody responsible  
is one that will not be neglected. The New  
Jersey justice has established a precedent  
that will be used for all it is worth.

THE HUMORISTS.

A New York paper dilates upon the "fev-  
erish energy" characteristic of the people of  
that metropolis, and illustrates it by de-  
scribing the habit passengers have of read-  
ing on the cars, of correcting manuscripts,  
of humming over music, figuring up ac-  
counts in little memorandum books, prac-  
ticing shorthand notes, studying foreign  
languages, etc. It has seemingly not oc-  
curred to the New York paper that resi-  
dents of that town would rather do almost  
anything than be compelled to gaze at  
each other for an hour at a time. Visitors  
from the West see a great many people in  
New York streets, but do not note more  
signs of feverish energy than they see at  
home.

The rumor that King Peter may resign  
because of the unpleasant personal rela-  
tions between the army officers and mem-  
bers of the court who took part in the  
murder of King Alexander and Queen  
Draga and those who did not participate in-  
dicates two things: That the Serbian court is not  
so unanimously agreed that the assassination  
was justifiable as was reported, and that  
Peter would have been politically wise, to  
say nothing of proving himself manly, had  
he refused to accept the throne until the  
murderers had been punished.

One of the advantages, often enlarged  
upon, of living in an apartment house is  
that the tenants can go away without the  
risks attendant upon leaving a separate  
residence unoccupied. "You just lock your  
door and walk out," they say, "certain  
that everything will be safe on your return,  
even though you are gone for weeks." A  
Chicago family has just found that this  
security does not always exist. They went  
away for their summer outing and on their  
return found their flat stripped of all its  
furniture. On investigation it was found  
that another tenant had been ordered to  
Tennessee by the firm for which he worked  
and had taken his family with him, leav-  
ing an order with a van man to pack and  
ship his belongings. The van man got into  
the wrong flat and now two families will  
have to fit themselves to other people's  
possessions. Life in Chicago has curious  
vicissitudes.

A citizen of New York's East Side has  
just celebrated his silver wedding in elab-  
orate style. The peculiarity of the affair  
was that his wife died two years ago, and  
that his married life was notoriously un-  
happy. His celebration of the anniversary,  
therefore, was really to express his senti-  
ment of joy over his emancipation. His  
children, not unnaturally, objected to his  
festivity and refused to attend; but eight  
hundred of his friends did come to the  
banquet, and after helping him to con-  
sume seventy-five kegs of beer, 1,750 bot-  
tles of wine and toothsome edibles in pro-  
portion, agreed unanimously that his silver  
wedding day was all right. And why not?  
If a man is happy and wants to rejoice,  
why hinder him, whatever the cause? In  
a world that has so much of melancholy?

Scarcely a week passes that one does not  
read of some person being killed by a pa-  
tent headache cure. There are many of these  
pretended cures on the market, and they  
are for the most part as dangerous.  
They are for the most part composed of  
powerful drugs such as should only be  
taken on the prescription of a physician  
in carefully prepared doses. Taken without  
reference to existing conditions they are  
dangerous. An ordinary headache probably  
comes from ordinary causes, and may be  
cured by rest and fasting. A severe or pro-  
longed one argues an unusual cause and  
calls for medical advice. Patent headache  
cures should be let severely alone.

Now the undertakers and barbers of Kan-  
sas are quarreling over the matter of shav-  
ing the faces of their deceased fellow-cit-  
izens. It is not, as might be supposed, that  
both wish to be rid of the grim duty, far  
from it. Each side asserts its right to per-  
form this last rite of the toilet, and the  
secret of the contention is that undertakers  
have been in the habit of charging \$5 for  
the service—a neat little fee which the bar-  
bers covet. Kansas men would almost  
rather not die than to have such a scan-  
dalous wrangle over their remains.

The strike of Lake Michigan steamboat  
firemen because they were served plain  
boiled instead of mashed potatoes will  
cause surprise to the army of unfortun-  
ates who are acquainted with the mashed  
potato as a hotel and boarding-house pro-  
duct to be avoided with care. Perhaps the  
steamboat cooks make or buy their mashed  
potatoes the light, creamy, delectable dish it  
ought to be and serve it hot; otherwise the  
strike over the matter is incomprehensi-  
ble.

In spite of bad weather and the draw-  
backs incident to a first venture the horse-  
show held in Indianapolis last year  
abundantly demonstrated the attractions  
and possibilities of such an undertaking.  
Indications are that this year the show  
in all its features will even exceed expecta-  
tions and promises and prove to be an  
event of such commercial and social im-  
portance that its continuance as a regular  
annual institution will be definitely set-  
tled.

Last Sunday the Journal, in alluding to  
the pretty little story, "The Turquoise  
Cup," by Arthur Coslett Smith, spoke of it  
inadvertently as having been written by  
Henry Harland, and has since been prop-  
erly and politely "called down" therefor. But  
the atmosphere and the setting of the  
artistic tale are so suggestive of Harland's  
later work that the mistake is easily ac-  
counted for if not excusable.

Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has tempo-  
rarily abandoned anti-imperialist pursuits  
and is experimenting with Massachusetts  
mud, out of which, he says, an admirable  
fuel can be made. But gas Massachusetts  
enough soil to make the undertaking worth-  
while, and would it be justifiable to take  
what little there is away from the farmers?  
Now if New England rocks would only  
burn!

A dentist of Moscow is said to have in-  
vented a system whereby false teeth can  
be made to grow into the gums as firmly  
as natural ones. If teeth, why not other  
bones that may be broken or become in-  
firm? The time may come when the hu-  
man creature can be grafted like an apple  
tree and made over as good as new.

President Harris, of Amherst College, as-  
serts that college men, whatever their  
faults, will not tell lies. President Har-  
ris seems to be a sweetly trustful person.

President Schurman, of Cornell Univer-  
sity, asserts that this country has ceased  
to produce great men. Let him cheer up.  
When the great emergency arises a man

always develops to meet it, and every now  
and then he is a college man at that.

"Old Subscribers" and "Constant Read-  
ers" are now writing to Democratic papers  
to ask how the second word in the phrase  
"innocuous desuetude" should be pro-  
nounced. But they can't drag Mr. Cleve-  
land out of it by any such scheme.

THE HUMORISTS.

Harmless.

Judge.  
Alas! She has refused to marry me, but I can't  
keep away from her.  
Ferdie—Why should you, if she has refused to  
marry you?

Sound Advice.

Philadelphia Ledger.  
"It won't be no trouble for me to git into so-  
ciety," said Farnvane. "Money talks," you  
know."  
"You won't have any